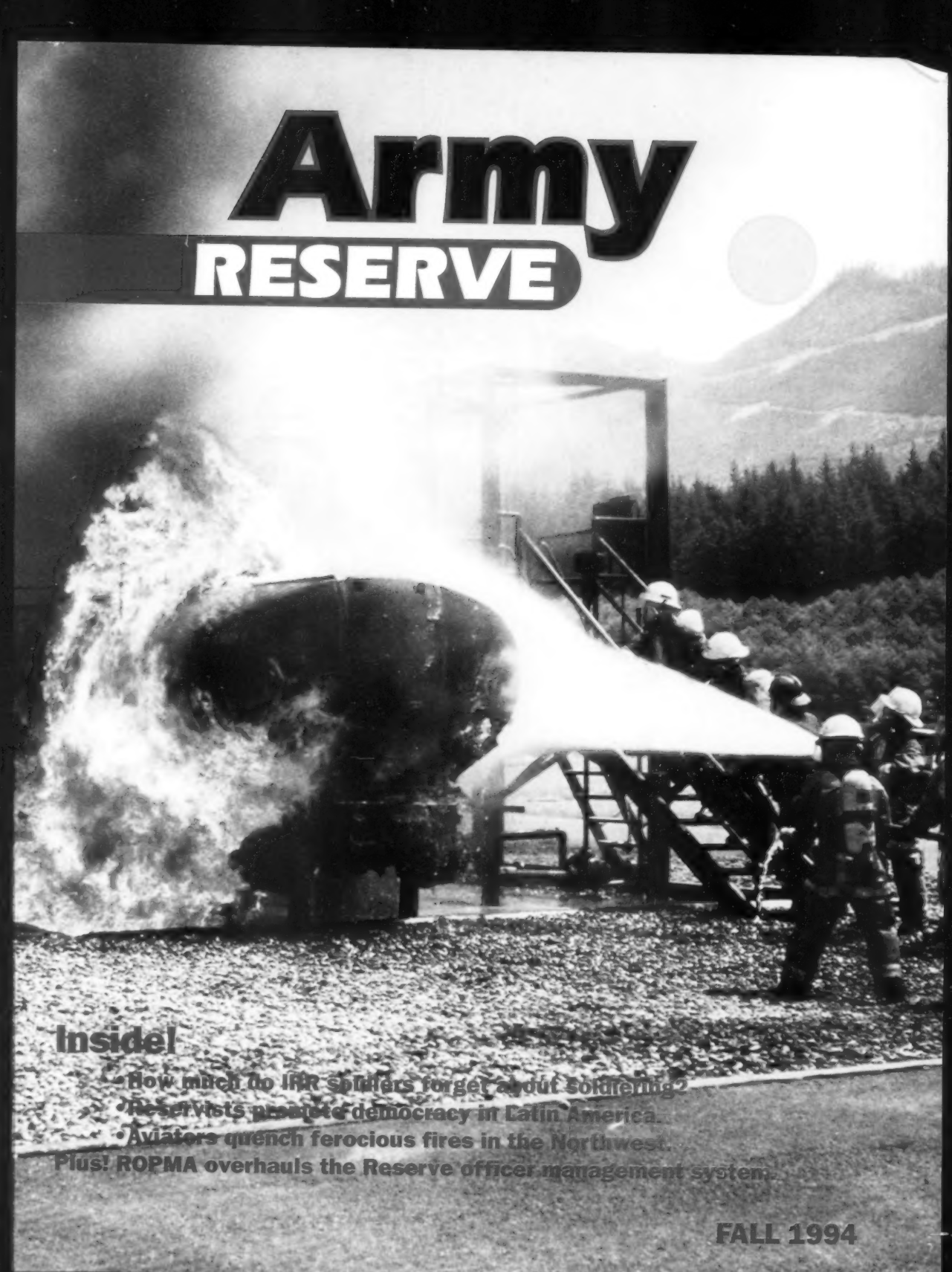
Army RESERVE



Inside!

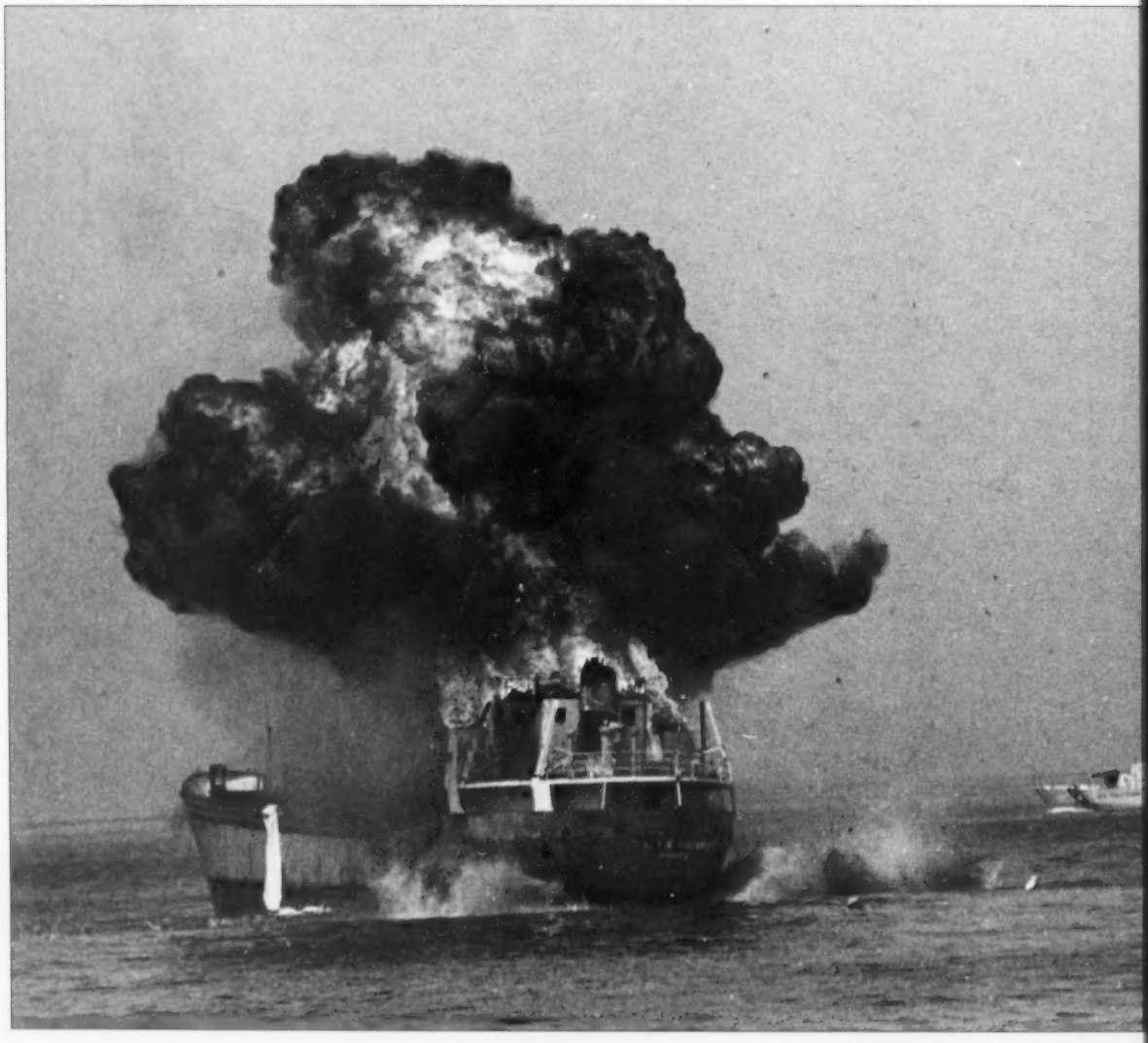
- How much do IRR Soldiers forget about soldiering?
- Reservists prosper democracy in Latin America.
- Aviators quench ferocious fires in the Northwest.

Plus! ROPMA overhauls the Reserve officer management system.

FALL 1994

A Drug Ship Dies

THE DRUG SMUGGLING VESSEL "BLUE CROWN" is "decommissioned" in a huge explosion off the coast of New Jersey. The 220-foot ship was captured in 1991 carrying five tons of cocaine in Delaware Bay. This summer, after being towed into place by tugboats from the 949th Transportation Company, Curtis Bay, Md., it was scuttled. It sits today in 95 feet of water as an artificial reef to help improve the underwater environment and promote fish habitat. Army Reserve scuba divers from the 949th inspected the ship to make sure it was safe for future recreational scuba divers.



Army Reserve magazine's
40th Anniversary Year!

Army Reserve
Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 40, Number 3 **Fall/Winter 1994**

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Front cover photo by Sgt. Julie Geer. *Soldiers from the 907th Engineer Platoon (Firefighting) of Yakima, Wash. work to extinguish a training fire at the Washington Academy of Firefighting.*
Back cover photo by JoMarie Fecci. *A soldier camouflages for an infantry-skills lane administered by the 78th Division at Fort Dix, N.J. See story on page 8.*

Photo by SSgt. Zeke Allen

MAJOR GENERAL MAX BARATZ
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"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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From the Chief, Army Reserve

Shed no tears over tiered resources. It saves money.

Tiered resourcing – where early deploying units receive a greater share of training dollars and resources – is a simple, common-sense and effective way of budgeting our limited resources to best provide for our nation's defense. But tiered resourcing has caused some consternation in the Army Reserve and it's time to clear the air.

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz

First of all, tiered resourcing does not cause a shortage of money. The shortage of money has forced us to tier our resources.

No matter what type of threat we face in this world, our reduced defense budget would require the majority of our units to face fewer resources today than in the past.

The system we're using to deal with this reality is a simple system. We've got to feed the first-to-fight units. It's as simple as that.

It's not just a question of money. We've given our high priority, first-to-fight units more full time support, more equipment and of course, more training resources so they can go to schools, have adequate training and achieve an adequate level of Duty MOS qualification.

The other side of the coin is that once we get down to our end-strength of 208,000, all units will have resources based on their deployment dates. All units will be kept to some degree of "wellness," but early-deploying units will be "more well" than others.

Some units, such as our training divisions, don't necessarily deploy overseas to a war zone or area of operations. Some of these units may worry that they are being bled at the cost of everyone else. In actual fact, they are charged with the mission of getting everybody else ready for war. We are pledged to give adequate resources to support those units that train the force.

But despite unit deactivations and our declining end strength, we do not have enough money to maintain and fund all of our units at a fully ready level. When I look at our projected budgets for 1996, 1997 and 1998, I don't see the hard times getting materially better.

The real bottom line to all of this is that we need everybody's help to get us through this tight period. We need to spend our dollars wisely. We need to make sure that people take the training they're scheduled for, so we don't lose those opportunities. We need to make sure that our annual and overseas training benefits everybody, so we spend our dollars wisely. We need to work harder at saving money where it makes sense.

If there's a better way of doing something in the field that saves us money, I want to know about it. I'm not tied to "the old ways."

The U.S. Army Reserve is viable, but we're not going to be doing "business as usual" for some time to come. Nevertheless, the Army Reserve will do as well in these days as any other part of the Army. I look forward to working our way through all of this together. ★

ROPMA overhauls officer management system

Appointments, promotions, tenure and separation of Army Reserve officers will be affected

AFTER MORE THAN A DECADE OF Congressional deliberation, the Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) was signed into law Oct. 4, 1994 with the passage of the 1995 National Defense Authorization Act. Policy guidance and implementing procedures, however, are still years away.

Destined to take effect on Oct. 1, 1996, ROPMA revises and modernizes the reserve component officer statutes, updating and standardizing the law which relates to the appointment, promotion, retention and separation of Reserve commissioned officers.

In general, the law permits "below the zone" promotions, and authorizes greater flexibility in promoting, retaining and separating officers in the Army Reserve and other reserve components.

ROPMA is the counterpart to the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA) passed in 1980, which governs the careers of active-duty commissioned officers. The provisions of ROPMA and DOPMA will not be precisely the same, just as other laws differ between the active and reserve components.

There are a number of key provisions of ROPMA that will directly affect officer promotion and retention:

•Promotions

Under current law the Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish a promotion zone for each grade and competitive category, however under ROPMA he may permit "below the zone" promotions for top performers.

Boards considering officers for promotion to captain and above will also select only the "best qualified" officers, rather than those who meet the current "fully qualified" criteria. If an officer is passed over for promotion twice to the grade of captain, major or lieutenant colonel, he or she may be removed from active status. A nonselection to the grade of colonel is not considered a pass-over.

The best-qualified system will allow the Army Reserve to set selection ceilings where officers are ranked on an order-of-merit list. Officers will no longer be required to meet time-in-service standards. Position vacancy promotions similar to the current unit vacancy promotion system will be extended to any officer in active status, permitting accelerated promotions.

•Reserve Active Status List

ROPMA establishes a Reserve Active Status List (RASL) that will list Individual Ready Reserve, Troop Program Unit, AGR and Individual Mobilization Augmentee officers by date of rank for the purpose of promotion.

Officers in the IRR will be promoted on the date of their promotion eligibility, however AGR and Troop Program Unit officers will need to occupy a slot in that next higher grade before they can be promoted, unless they transfer to the IRR. AGRs are protected from promotion delay or declination requirements.

•Voluntary Delay of Promotions

The Secretary will have authority to approve a request for delay of promotion for up to three years, after which time an officer must either accept or decline the promotion. Current policy, however, restricts a voluntary delay to one year without penalty. If an officer declines to be promoted after that period, he or she will be considered as having failed selection for promotion. To

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that shows, improper stance, out of place hair, or anything else that might go awry. Buy new shoes if the old ones are worn. If you have put on a few pounds that won't come off, have your uniforms altered, or buy one that fits. Added weight can also raise the pants length and give a "high water" appearance. Tight uniforms often lead to questions about fitness and weight.

If, after having gone through all the right steps, your photo still turns out badly, do it again. Accept nothing less than a quality photograph for your official file.

In the absence of any other quantifiable information, your photo may be the final discriminator by board members for favorable action. ★

MOBILIZATION

President calls up Army Reservists

Transportation, Civil Affairs and PsyOp units participate

A NUMBER OF TRANSPORTATION, CIVIL Affairs and Psychological Operations units were called to service as part of a 90-day Presidential Selective Reserve Call-up for duty with Operation Uphold Democracy, the exercise name for U.S. involvement in Haiti.

The 458th Transportation Detachment, Belleville, Ill., a 34-man air terminal control team, arrived at Fort Bragg, N.C. 48 hours after receiving notification. The 458th is coordinating clearance of Army cargo and personnel at terminals in five locations, including Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg's Green Ramp, various marshalling areas, movement control centers and in the port of Jacksonville.

The 892nd Transportation Company, a medium truck company from Belleville loaded and transported the control team's equipment to Fort Bragg.

Several Army Reserve units supported the operation in an annual training status. The 1179th Deployment Support Brigade from Fort Hamilton, N.Y. sent a team of nine soldiers to Fort Drum to help the 10th Mountain Division deploy. Two additional teams deployed to Fort Bragg to assist with outloading XVIIIth Airborne Corps equipment.

The 1190th Deployment Support Brigade from Baton Rouge, La. sent a team to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. to help outload equipment there. The teams assist and advise units in planning, staging and outloading unit equipment for surface movement.

Thirty-three members of the 1185th Transportation Terminal Brigade, Lancaster, Pa. were placed on active duty for training to assist Military Traffic Management Command's 1303rd Major Port Command with documentation, receipt, staging and loading of cargo.

Over 150 civil affairs and psychological operations Reservists were called up from nine states and converged in Fort Bragg for deployment to Haiti. The soldiers will assist with civil-military planning and military support operations for the operation's commander. The civil affairs units include soldiers with training and experience in public administration, public health, cultural affairs and civil information.

Psychological operations soldiers communicate truthful information to foreign audiences in support of U.S. policy and objectives. They will use loudspeakers, pamphlets, newspapers and radio and television broadcasts to ensure that the Haitian populace understands U.S. policies and intentions.

Reservists alerted for the Haiti mission include soldiers from the 358th Civil Affairs Bde., and 416th Civil Affairs Bn., King of Prussia, Pa.; 360th Civil Affairs Bde., Columbia, S.C.; 361st Civil Affairs Bde., Pensacola, Fla; 422nd Civil Affairs Bn., Greensboro, N.C.; 450th Civil Affairs Bn., Riverdale, Md.; 478th Civil Affairs Bn., Coral Gables, Fla.; 2nd Psychological Operations Group and 350th Psychological Operations Co., Cleveland, Ohio; 305th Psychological Operations Bn., Washington, D.C.; 245th Psychological Operations Co., Dallas, Texas; 246th Psychological Operations Co., Blacklick, Ohio; and the 362nd Psychological Operations Co., Fayetteville, Ark. ★

The End of an Era

The 78th Division sends the last infantry unit through the lanes at Fort Dix.

Top. Soldiers of the 1st Bn, 315th Infantry (Mechanized) move out in morning fog to sweep an area searching for possible enemy ambush. Above. An M-60 machinegunner moves to engage enemy "Krasnians," hidden in the New Jersey pine forest.

Story and photos by JoMarie Fecci

A short burst of fire came from somewhere across the woods and the 1st Battalion, 315th Infantry (Mechanized) soldier dove for cover while his buddy let loose with the M-60. The trees were thick with smoke as the platoon crisscrossed their way through the brush toward their objective. They were followed closely by an observer-controller from the 78th Division (Exercise). Nearby a different battle was going on as the 623rd Transportation Company responded to an ambush by a small band of "Krasnian" forces that had opened fire on their convoy.

The 1st Bn., 315th Infantry and 623rd Transportation Co. were just two of many units being put through the Lanes as part of an annual training program offered by the 78th Division of Edison, N.J. The customized lanes were developed by the 78th as part of the "Bold Shift" initiative, begun after the Persian Gulf War to provide Reservists with an intensive simulation of realistic scenarios to help hone the soldiers' reaction skills. Since 1992 Reservists from many different types of units have had the opportunity to train on the lanes. Although 1994 may mark the end of Army Reserve combat lanes, the 78th will continue to train combat support

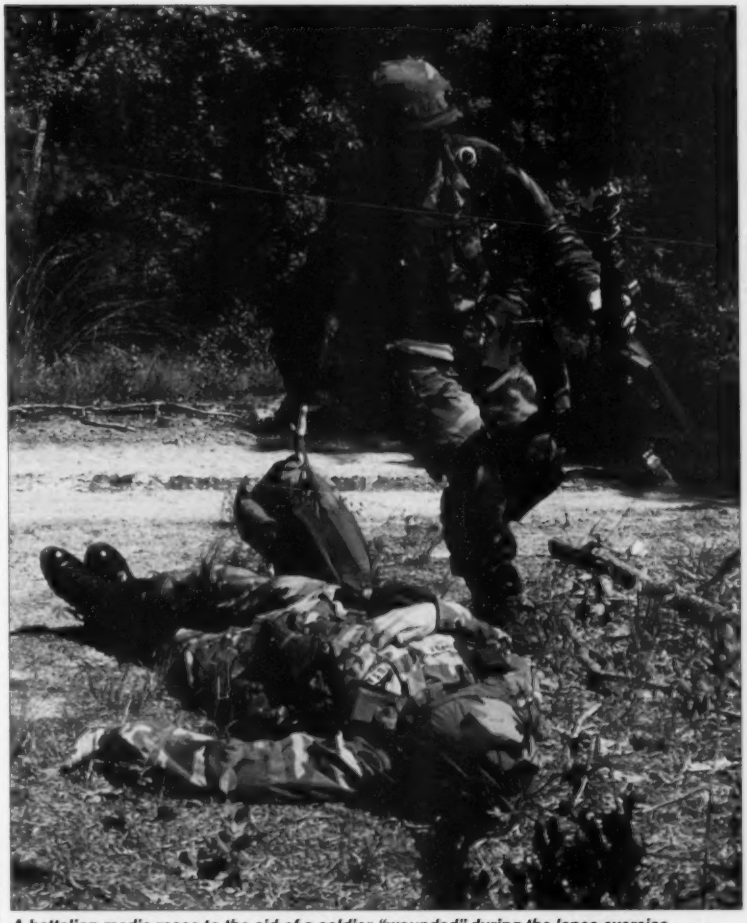
Above. The realism of the 78th Division's training is reflected by the exhausted, yet intense reactions of a machinegun crew at the end of a lane. Above right. PFC Angel Castro stands proudly after being stunned by an "impact award" of the Army Achievement Medal, presented by his brigade commander.

and combat service soldiers.

After this summer's last simulator went bang and the smoke had cleared, the 78th Division sent the infantrymen home for the final time. The 1st Bn., 315th Inf. is one of the units slated to become a casualty of DoD's restructuring plan to eliminate combat arms from the Army Reserve.

The impending dissolution of the 315th Inf. didn't stop the infantrymen from giving their all during the training—a fact that was highlighted by an unusual ceremony after the platoon exercise, when Col. Gerald J. Molnar, acting commander of the 2nd Brigade (Field Exercise), pinned a medal on a young medic, PFC Angel Castro. During the exercises Castro had responded not only to the simulated medical emergencies, but also rushed to the aid of two soldiers in his unit who had training accidents.

The medal came as a shock to Castro. He explained, "I hadn't expected anything like this. I just joined this unit from another unit, a Military Police unit, and this training was really important to me because I wanted to prove to the other guys that I can be infantry." Castro's performance during the lanes exercise left no doubt about his infantry abilities. The irony is that even a medal is not enough to bring him back to an infantry lane next year. ★



A battalion medic races to the aid of a soldier, "wounded" during the lanes exercise.

CIVIL - MILIT

A pie
their

With the help of the Army
Maunabo, Puerto Rico

Story by Raul Duany
Photos by Lt.Col. Jim Nielsen

"My grandfather captained the large boats when they brought them from Miami. Then Pops took the fishermen out," said Wilberto, a 39-year-old fisherman, who has been working the waters near Maunabo, Puerto Rico for as long as he can remember.

"After Hurricane David hit in the 80's we've had to go in the ocean using these small wooden vessels. We had two 50 footers. Then David took 'em," said the disappointed third generation fisherman who cruises the seas on an 18-foot skiff.

Under the Secretary of Defense's Civil-Military Cooperation Program, the 65th Army Reserve Command proposed a pier-building project for the Fisherman's Association of Maunabo. Over 75 families living at this poverty-stricken fishing village will greatly benefit from a pier facility.

Jorge's wife was recently laid-off when the clothing factory in Yabucoa closed down. They have three children and no income. "I am so very thrilled to see the project come through. We've been told by the municipality that now that we have some kind of facility we can reapply to get the large fishing boats," he said. "This is my only chance to work again. I'm 43, you know."

The 699th Engineering Company (Port Construction) from Ceiba was afforded the training and

The village of Maunabo purchased timber piles, which the soldiers used for construction. Center, the fishing village, with the barge anchored offshore.

r into future

Reserve, the people of rebuild their lives.

goodwill opportunity of building the Maunabo Pier. The 12-by-100-foot pier will grant short, as well as long-term solutions to the community.

"Now we won't have to drag the boats into shore," said 29-year-old Vidal whose wife was also laid-off from the clothing factory. "We can now tie to the dock, and unload the catch of the day. Right there, I save a lot in repairs to my boat, and it is easy to get the stuff off after a long day at sea."

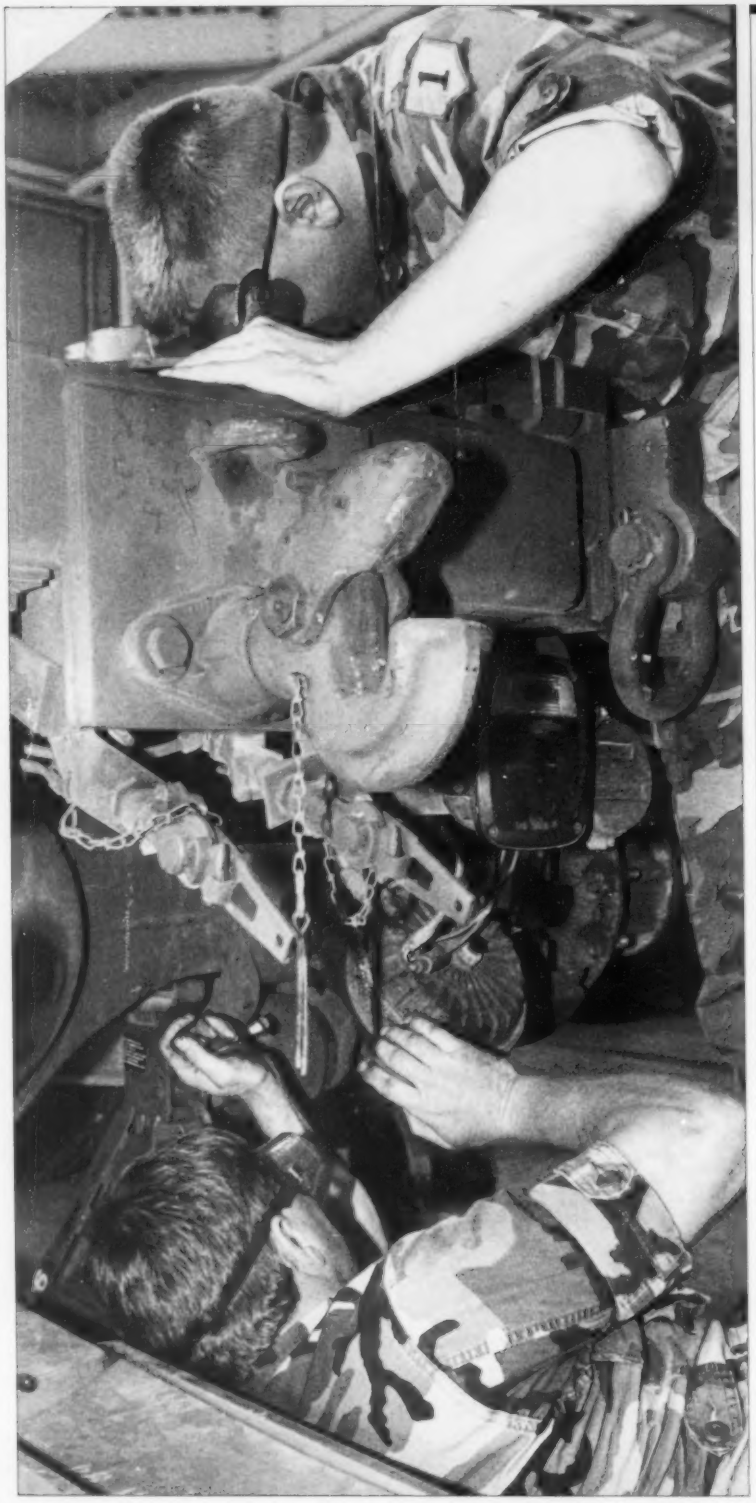
"But the biggest thing," he continued, "is that with a pier, we will have bigger boats and go days at a time, lots of us together, and bring in all the fish out there. Then our kids will be happy."

Victor is one of the youngest fishermen, at 22. "They [the Reservists] are just like us, very friendly and hard workers. They've run into problems, but we know they want to help us, that's why we like them," he said. "We are planning a big dinner for them."

The unit divided the construction into two increments of 15 days each. The first towed the floating barge with crane and hammer assembly to the site and secured it against the rough sea, and prepared the area and facilities for occupancy. The second began the pile-driving. Slowed by weather and an unforgiving sea bottom, carpenters and masons had to finish the construction during drill after their annual training period.

"Once again it will be like the old days. The fish are out there, all we need is the things in here, and that's what the soldiers have given us," said Wilberto, "With the pier, things are getting better and we are very happy." ★

Right. Anchored in rough surf, 699th engineers ready the driver for a pile.



Do we

Researchers from the U.S. Individual Ready Reserve affects a soldier's ability to

By SFC Dorothy Young

To the 78 Individual Ready Reserve soldiers attending five days of classes in Operation Rapid Train Up (RAPTUP), their being there was no big deal. They had volunteered and were just performing their duty. But to researchers from the U.S. Army Research Institute, the small group of soldiers was making a significant contribution to mobilization readiness.

"We are studying an area that has received little study in psychology—relearning a skill," said Dr. Robert A. Wisher, senior research psychologist from the institute in Alexandria, Va.

"We want to know how long a soldier can be off active duty and be retrained to a proficient level in his original military occupational specialty," Wisher said. "The IRR presents training opportunities that are perfect for our research."

Wisher helped initiate the plans for the IRR muster back in December 1993, along with Lt. Col. Thomas R. Brown and Lt. Col. Hans W. Mijocevic,former members of ARPERCEN's mobilization, operations and training directorate staff, .

"We needed to focus on the IRR muster process to reach the critical MOS skills that are currently needed for mobilization,"said Wisher. "We learned from Desert Shield/ Desert Storm that of the soldiers who were called up from the IRR, some needed refresher training, some needed very little training and some needed to be trained in a totally different critical skill."

"Musters such as this give us the opportunity to see just how quickly soldiers can remember what they were taught and the jobs they did as active duty members," he said.

The MOS 63B, Light Wheel Vehicle Mechanic, was chosen for the muster because of the large pool of IRR soldiers who had

forget much?

Army Research Institute study the to find out how time off active duty relearn basic MOS skills.

been away from the job for a year or more.

PFC Kimberly Clark, one of four women participating in the muster, has been in the IRR for only three months but said that she had not worked on an Army vehicle since her initial training in June 1993.

"I didn't get the chance to work in a motor pool at my last Reserve, unit so I got out," said the Savannah, Ga. native. "This training is bringing back a lot of what we learned in AIT (advanced initial training). You forget a lot if you don't use it so these classes have been helpful."

The nine instructors appeared to be just as enthusiastic as the soldiers they were teaching.

"It's best to give as much hands-on instruction as possible," said MSgt. Eugene J. Zygnierski, who taught principles of engine cooling systems.

"A job knowledge test given before and after the training included topics that were directly and indirectly trained. On topics directly covered by the rapid train-up lectures, the performance of the average soldier increased from 62% to 82%," said Wisher. "As we found in similar research with hands-on training of combat engineers, those soldiers who completed a tour of active duty or had a higher AFQT did substantially better, while a soldier's time out of an active or reserve unit had little effect."

Wisher found no change in scores for topics indirectly trained, perhaps reflecting a difference between the lecture format and hands-on instruction.

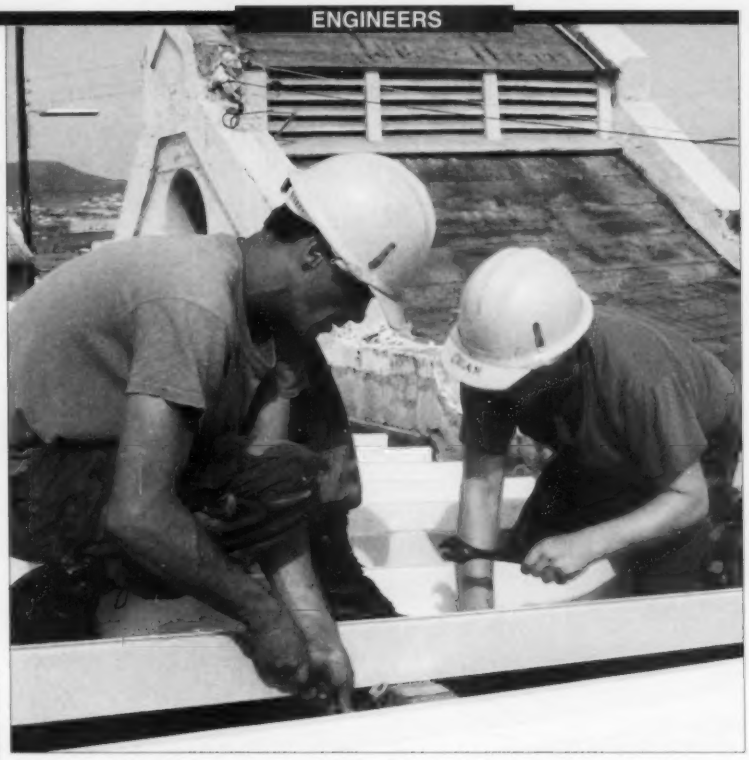
"The results of this exercise are critical to future mobilization plans that include the rapid train-up of IRR soldiers," said Col. Carey E. Cole, school commandant. "We're going to find out how quickly we can bring them back to function properly to meet mission requirements." ★

MSgt. Bernard Lynch teaches the finer points of removing and replacing brake shoes on a 5-ton tractor, as IRR students Sgt. Daniel Glover and Sgt. Martin Moran watch. Left, PFC Dennis Dewall peers down at Sgt. Martin Moran during the class.

A West Indian dream vacation?

Americans in St. Kitts. They must be honeymooning.

By Margaret McBride
Photo by Patrick Callahan



Sgt. Benjamin Stapleton and Sgt. Lovell Dean of the 478th Engineer Battalion, Fort Thomas, Ky., install new roofing on the central marketplace in St. Kitts, West Indies.

On St. Kitts, you lounge and swim at the beaches. Or sit and admire the near and distant West Indies islands. Or visit the rain forests, the dormant volcano, Mt. Liamiuga, and the old British sugar plantations. You indulge yourself and cultivate romance.

Recently, 325 Army Reservists of the 478th Engineer Battalion, Ft. Thomas, Ky., enjoyed ocean views during annual training on this tiny Caribbean island nation 150 miles east of Puerto Rico. But they found neither relaxation nor romance.

Reservists were rising at 4:30 a.m., reporting to construction sites at 6:30 a.m., hammering shingles in the 95 degree sun at 2:00 p.m., and brain-dead at 4:00 p.m.

The 478th worked on two construction projects as part of Carib '94, a goodwill mission and training exercise in the Caribbean islands, where Army Reservists and other branches of the military deploy to train in their wartime missions.

The first project was building a barracks for the St. Kitts police.

The second project was rebuilding the local marketplace damaged by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. This included installing a new roof, upgrading the electrical system and screening some areas around the fish, poultry and vegetable stands.

With the sugar industry declining on St. Kitts and throughout the Caribbean, St. Kitts is diversifying with small farm production of vegetables and fruits.

"The public market represents one of the centers for distribution of the local produce, and is central to the development in agriculture," said Keith Archibold, St. Kitts director of agriculture.

Working in a new geographical location and adapting to another culture provided unique training experiences for the 478th.

"The construction here is lot different than what we have in the States," said Sgt. Bobby Reynolds. "The electricity system is different, the voltages are different. The plumbing is British style."

As a combat engineer battalion, the 478th in wartime would be responsible for constructing barracks and medical facilities, building and destroying bridges and preparing fighting positions.

"If you look at these troops, they're the happiest troops they can be," said Capt. Mark Williams. "Now they understand what the Army is all about, in terms of deployment." "They walk away with something that they can be proud of. They've trained in their military skills, and they're also crosstrained," Williams added. "And the people of St. Kitts have a building that will last a long time."

Although this West Indies island has luxury vacation spots where hotel rooms can cost $300 a night and more, island citizens are poor. With a per capita income of less than four thousand dollars, they cannot afford some basic upgrades in their infrastructure.

"When your commander evaluated the marketplace last year, we got the feeling you wouldn't do such an ambitious job," said Archibold. "But you've done even more than we had identified. And we are really very grateful to you for that." ★

PFC Garity Martin

An obsolete, 42-ton M-60 tank is pushed from a barge anchored off the Alabama shore. The tank will soon be home to thousands of fish.

ENVIRONMENT

FISH TANKS

In a "guns-into-aquariums" exercise, surplus tanks are recycled for use as ocean artificial reefs.

By Lt. Col. James T. Currie

What do you do with thousands of obsolete tanks rusting away in Army depots? Sell them to foreign countries? No, these tanks are too far gone for that. Sell them for scrap? That will get rid of a few, but not many scrap dealers can cut through four inches of armor plate and make a profit at it. Sell them for lawn ornaments? Maybe, except that by the time the tanks have been demilitarized—a process which includes cutting off the main gun—they don't look nearly as appealing as a Civil War cannon. How about doing something truly radical with them, like sinking them in the Gulf of Mexico to provide homes for fish?

Preparing and emplacing old tanks in the Gulf of Mexico to provide fish habitat is precisely what a group of Army Reservists did this spring and summer.

Artificial Reefs

Artificial reefs are an idea that dates back some forty years. Everything from automobiles to aircraft has been sunk in the ocean to furnish places where fish can hide and breed, and so successful have these reefs been that the State of Alabama has set aside a thousand square miles in the Gulf of Mexico as an artificial reef building area. In this designated area private citizens can sink anything from trucks to shopping carts to make an artificial reef—once they have secured the proper permits. But using obsolete tanks to build artificial reefs is something that had never been attempted.

Economic Benefits

The M60 was the U.S. Army's main battle tank during the 1960s and into the 1970s, going through various upgrades that led ultimately to the M60A3 model, which was replaced by the M-1 Abrams. Thousands of the earlier Al models of these forty-two ton behemoths, plus even earlier tanks in the M-48 series, have served their time and are no longer combat-useful.

ReefEx—a guns-into-aquariums project as one wag called it—originated at the Defense Logistics Agency, which was slowly selling the tanks to scrap metal dealers. The tanks brought less than $2000 each from the dealers; a small, but direct infusion of money into the federal treasury. Studies suggested, however, that the economic benefits of using the tanks as artificial fishing reefs would eventually surpass the short term gain realized through selling the tanks as scrap. It was

After trying to carefully lower the tanks (center photo), soldiers discovered the most effective way was to "launch" them from the barge with a heavy forklift. Virtually all of the tanks landed upright in proper position.

a classic bottom-line-now versus long-term-investment confrontation, and for once, the long term benefit won out.

"In six months," said Steve Heath, marine biologist for the State of Alabama, "these tanks should be havens for desirable species like red snapper, amberjack, and triggerfish."

Bob Friel

Ninety feet under water, a scuba diver joins thousands of bait fish over the tread of a submerged "Reef, Artificial, M-60."

"What happens when a foreign object is introduced onto the sea bottom," said Heath, "largely depends upon what the bottom looks like. If there are coral reefs or other bottom irregularities already, then a tank or a truck might have little discernible impact on the quantity of marine life. Off the coast of Alabama, however, the sea bottom is quite flat, either muddy or sandy, and almost devoid of desirable fish species. Without structure there is no place for fish to lay eggs, hide from predators, and grow to a size that will attract sports fishermen. That's where the tanks come in."

Fishermen love the project. A news article in the Mobile, Ala., *Register*, offered directions to the new reefs, promising that the locations "should give coastal anglers plenty of opportunities to catch fish next year."

Joint Task Force

The 310th Theater Army Area Command, Fort Belvoir, Va., provided command and control for ReefEx, a Joint Task Force exercise that included soldiers from the Individual Ready Reserve and Army Reservists from the 4th Movements Region (Aug), Fort Belvoir, the 300th Area Support Group, Petersburg, Va., the 326th Maintenance Bn., Owings Mills, Md., and the 1184th Terminal Transportation Bn., Mobile, Ala.

The task force was supported by Navy Reservists from Cargo Handling Battalion No. 10, Williamsburg, Va.; Air Force Reservists from the 459th Military Airlift Wing, Andrews AFB, Md., and Louisiana Army National Guardmen from the 2226th Transportation Terminal Service Co. Two warrant officers from the United Kingdom's 17th Port and Maritime Regiment gave the operation a multinational flavor.

ReefEx Phases

Preparation for ReefEx'94 began early in the year when the 310th TAACOM dispatched soldiers from subordinate commands, including the 326th Maintenance Bn., to Anniston Army Depot to prepare the tanks for placement in the Gulf. Helped by Reservists from the Navy cargo handling battalion, the Army Reservists pulled engines and transmissions, removed all radioactive dials and gauges, drained fuel and hydraulic fluids, and steam cleaned the tanks inside and out. To minimize the chances of a scuba diver becoming trapped inside a tank, they welded the hatches open and removed the engine grills.

The Reservists then loaded the tanks onto railcars and shipped them to the Port of Mobile. Once on the docks, the tanks were lifted from the railcars, placed on a barge and taken to sea by a civilian tug. Rendezvousing at a predetermined site, the Reservists moved to the barge and unchained the tanks. A staff member from the Marine Resources Division of Alabama Department of Natural Resources determined the exact location of each reef, to be built with one to three tanks. A representative of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which issued the general permit for the reef building activities, was on board to ensure compliance with the permit. Then a forklift pushed the tanks from the barge.

"It was great," said Lt. Col. Armand

Sunset falls on two tanks waiting to begin their final mission. The reef-building project has earned praise from environmentalists and sport fishermen as a cost-effective way of "recycling" obsolete weapons of war.

DeKeyser of the 1184th. "There was a puff of black smoke from the forklift, the tank moved forward as if it were under its own power, and then when it seemed as if it would simply crawl straight ahead, it nosed over into the sea. The splash was absolutely spectacular."

Spec. Justin Fields was one Army Reservist who got a different view of the tank drop. Fields, a journalist and photographer with the 310th TAACOM's public affairs office and a qualified scuba diver, volunteered to don underwater gear and work with the commercial divers who had been hired to provide photos of the tanks after they were pushed from the barge.

"It was quite exciting to be in the water when the tanks went rushing by," said Fields. "You could actually feel the water displaced by them as they dropped to the bottom."

Fields and his civilian cohorts followed a trail of bubbles down to the tanks, which were located in 85-110 feet of water. "At some places the surface water was murky," said Fields, "while it was clear on the bottom. In other locations the exact opposite was true." According to Fields, "The tanks were resting on their treads and looked as if someone had just driven them up and parked them. You wonder what an underwater archaeologist might think 1000 years from now if he were to dive down and find these sites."

Future Training

States from Texas to New Jersey are lined up to receive tanks and other heavy vehicles under the ReefEx project. There are thousands of obsolete tanks of the M-60 and M-48 series that could be used for reef-building, with all the economic benefits entailed therein.

The training benefits to the Army Reserve and other reserve components are significant.

"A major benefit of the project is individual, collective, joint and combined training," said Thomas M. Ogles, Jr., task force commander. "Reaching out and working with state and federal agencies such as Alabama Marine Resources, the Alabama State Docks, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is an excellent example of civil-military cooperation."

Army Reservists do not often have the opportunity to practice their skills within a JTF, but in this instance the Army Reserve members gained real-world experience in JTF command, control, and logistics operations, working not only with the Navy, Air Force, and British contingents, but also with the U.S. Coast Guard, whose Mobile Group gave support to the project.

Individual and collective training included such tasks as removing tank engines and transmissions, loading and unloading railcars, operating at sea with a civilian tug and barge crew, and issuing press guidance and escorting television camera crews to cover the tank drop.

Accolades for ReefEx

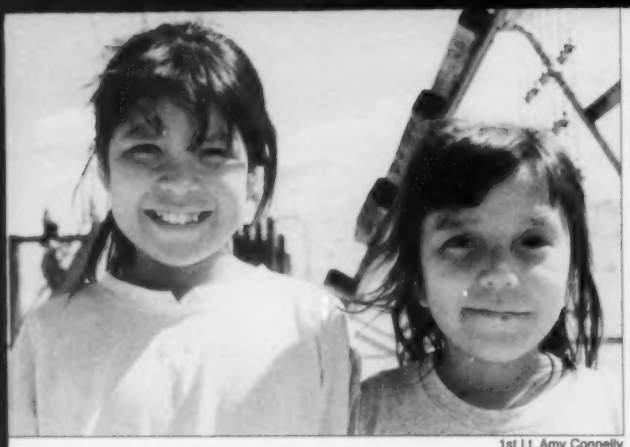
The positive image created for the U.S. military in an era when the glow of Desert Storm has faded is most welcome.

Amy Hickox, director of DoD's office of civil-military cooperation, which provided much of the funding for the project, noted one of the training benefits of ReefEx. "It isn't often," said Hickox, "that we have three different branches of the service working together during peacetime."

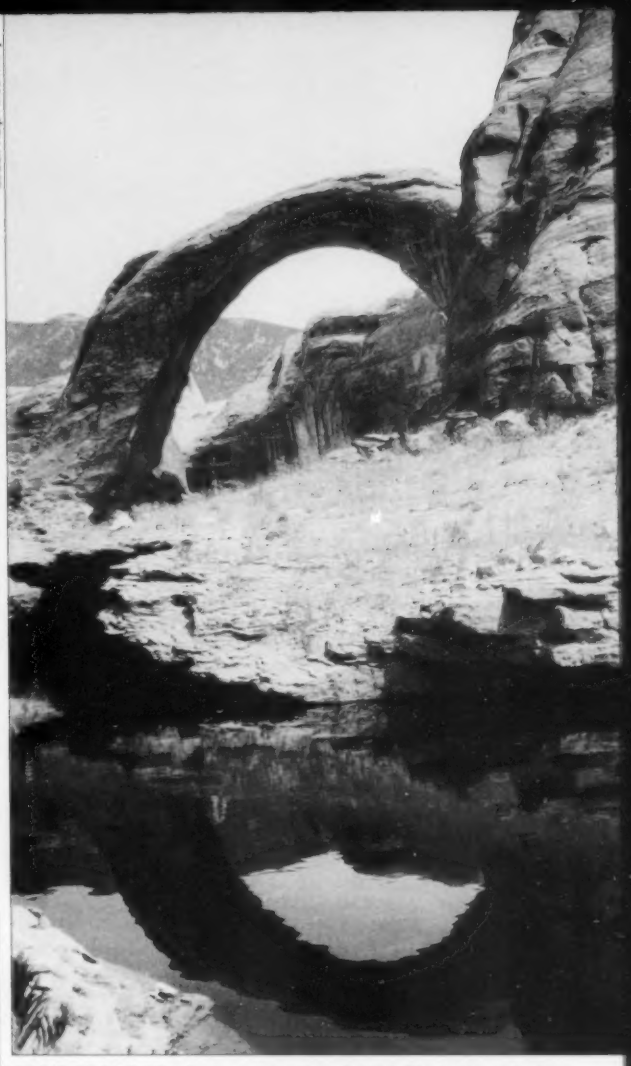
In the words of Vice President Al Gore, ReefEx "links a healthy environment and a healthy economy." ★

Bob Friel

Drained of oil and fluids, then thoroughly steam-cleaned, the tanks will provide shelter for fish to lay eggs and hide from predators.



1st Lt. Amy Connelly



Lt.Col. Ralph McElmurry

Sands of the Navajo

Military dentists serve the residents of Utah's isolated Navajo Mountain.

by 1st Lt. Amy Connelly

Combat boots scrunched an 'about face' in the red mesa sands of Utah as the 907th Medical Detachment and members of the 2291st General Hospital turned to face a Navajo medicine man silhouetted in the rising sun. After the formation removed their BDU caps, they, along with approximately 150 Navajo citizens, listened silently as the medicine man began a series of ceremonial chants that echoed from Navajo Mountain into the arroyos and canyons of the Navajo Nation. This "Blessingway" ceremony prepared the U.S. Army Reserve dental clinic tent for the healing work it would house during the following two weeks.

The reserve personnel deployed in a 13-hour convoy to Navajo Mountain in response to a Division of Indian Health Service request to assist the Kayenta Service Unit in providing dental care to isolated areas of the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Mountain region is home to some of the least acculturated members of the Navajo Nation. Due to its isolated location, it also has a high rate of dental disease.

The unit provided a full range of dental care, from the molding and fitting of full dentures by a prosthedontist to oral surgery and teeth cleaning.

The deployment to Navajo Mountain was a part of the U.S. Public Health Service/Department of Defense Reserve Component Health Professionals Program. The program, initiated in 1988, supports the administration's plan to use military resources to benefit "medically underserved" communities in the United States.

***RAINBOW BRIDGE** reflects on Lake Powell, Utah. The bridge, 18 miles from the clinic, provided a scenic break from duty for the soldiers of the 907th Medical Detachment during their two-week annual training. Above left, TWO NAVAHO GIRLS show off their "Look, Ma, no cavities!" smiles outside the dental clinic at Navajo Mountain.*

The Indian Health Service, normally tasked with providing medical care to the residents of the Navajo Nation, faces many limitations in providing full-service dental work in areas such as Navajo Mountain. The area is accessible only over unpaved roads and through rough terrain that challenges the hardiest of Army troop vehicles. With the paved road ending more than twenty miles from the tent clinic, the dental professionals with their field capabilities were able to step in and assist the Indian Health Service. Army Reserve maintenance personnel received a real-world taste of vehicle deployment

Lt.Col. Michael Gilbert

LT. COL. RALPH MCELMURRY prepares a suture for a patient at the dental clinic. The clinic was staffed in response to a request from the Division of Indian Health Services and is part of a program to use military resources to benefit "medically underserved" communities in the United States.

difficulties.

But for the reservists and residents of the Navajo Mountain area, the clinic provided more than an exercise in current health care plans and policies. The deployment not only provided a needed service for the residents, it gave the soldiers an opportunity to experience an indigenous peoples' culture within the border of the U.S. — a culture that differs in language and beliefs, and is heavily steeped in tradition.

Despite language and cultural disparities, the reservists and residents found that they had much in common—especially volleyball. Each evening after the clinic closed, 40 residents arrived for a challenge volleyball match.

The 907th and the 2291st did not fare well. "We suspect," joked Capt. Michael Blomker, "that they are professionals."

Patients visiting the clinic ranged from a 103-year-old Navajo woman needing a partial to a 4-year-old girl facing her first tooth extraction.

Navajo translators provided by the Division of Indian Health Service explained the dental procedures to the patients and attempted to ease the nervousness usually shared by all who are waiting for the dentist.

The 907th, not designed for full field sustainability, located its tents next to the Navajo Mountain Boarding School. This allowed the cooks from the 2291st General Hospital, a sister unit of the 907th in the 807th Medical Brigade, to prepare rations in a fully equipped kitchen. The clinic itself consisted of two general purpose medium tents with dental equipment run by field generators. The unit housed personnel in two additional sleeping tents.

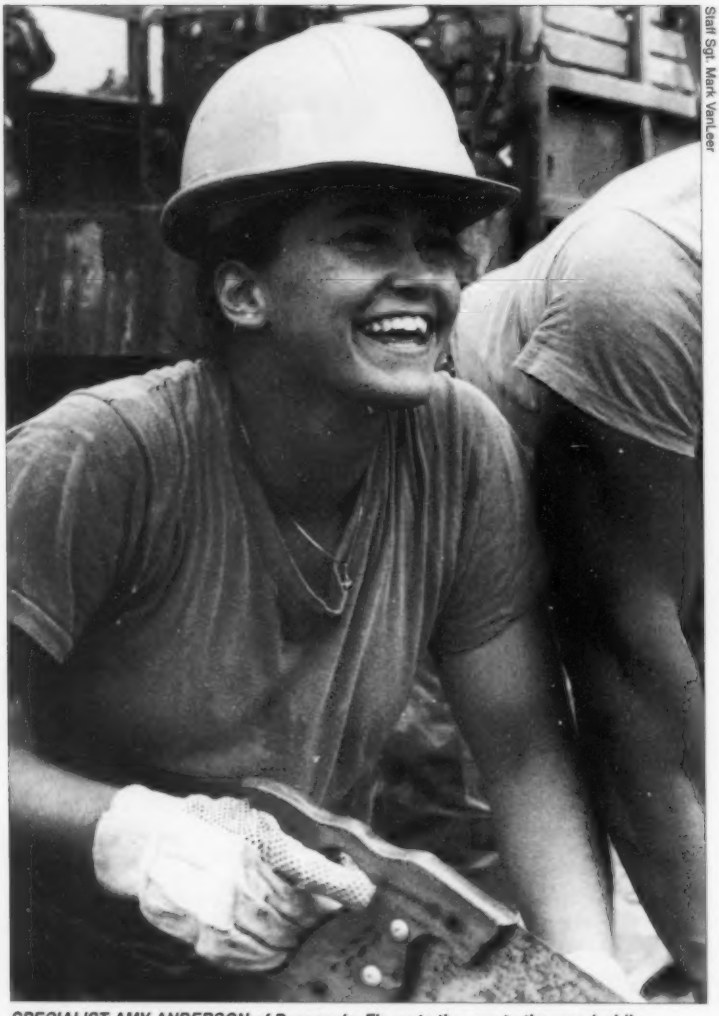
The Division of Indian Health Service, coordinated by Thomas Palandech, Chief of the Kayenta Service Unit's dental program, provided all of the expendable items through the Inscription House, a permanent clinic located near the Navajo Mountain area.

As the setting sun sank below the mesas far to the west, painting a brilliant orange and yellow canopy over the Navajo Nation, healing and helping hands futilely smacked against a volleyball in an attempt to win the final game. Both teams know, however, that they all ultimately came out winners. Undoubtedly, if the Navajo people and the 907th get their way, there will definitely be a rematch. ★

Lt.Col. Ralph McElmurry

A 103-YEAR OLD WOMAN is fitted with a partial at the tent dental clinic at Navajo Mountain, Utah.

Promoting democra in Latin America



Staff Sgt. Mark VanLeer

SPECIALIST AMY ANDERSON of Pensacola, Fla. puts the saw to the wood while adding rooms for a schoolhouse during annual training in El Salvador.

Buoyed by challenging missions, the Army Reserve had a banner year in Southern Command.

By Col. Raymond L. Moss

Panama – the crossroads of the world – is like many nations, a nation in transition. Today, Army Reservists are critically involved in influencing and reinforcing the

Staff Sgt. Steve Opet

SPECIALISTS BETH KRUTZ AND KATY HACKBARTH of Milwaukee, Wis. line up a playground fence post in Belize City, Belize.

cy

Staff Sgt. Mark VanLeer

STAFF SERGEANT TOMMIE DUDLEY of Birmingham, Ala. arc welds steel for a schoolhouse in San Antonio Abajo, El Salvador.

Sgt. Dennys Ellsworth

STAFF SERGEANT TIMOTHY STRAUS of Tucson, Ariz. puts the finishing touches on a school fence in La Chorrera, Panama.

nation's democratic desires and dreams.

More than 30,000 reserve component soldiers deployed to the theater in 1994, and the Army Reserve's involvement in 1995 is expected to increase.

Training in Latin America included engineer, medical, public affairs, postal, military intelligence, transportation, signal, dental, maintenance, special operations, civil affairs and logistical units deploying in military groups ranging in size from a battalion task force to a two-person cell.

Between January and June more than 2,300 Reservists from the 121st, 94th and 97th ARCOMs rotated through Guatemala and El Salvador during "Fuertes Caminos."

Spec. Joe Harenski

PFC CRAIG LONSIAK of Honesdale, Pa. levels a window sill in a barracks renovation at Fort Sherman, Panama.

In September, the largest call-up of Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) in Southern Command's history participated in Operation Cabanas II - a multinational operations exercise using unconventional and conventional warfare scenarios; an integration that exactly parallels a possible future wartime situation.

As active Army troop levels in Southern Command continue to decline in accord with the Panama Canal treaties, Army Reserve deployments will remain key in helping preserve fragile democracies throughout Central and South America.

The thrust of our effort is to attempt to engrave the concept of the citizen-soldier in the minds of the military of these countries; imparting our democratic values and ideals as we help strengthen their democratic institutions.

The effort seems to work. We're helping the governments and they're helping their people.

So far, we've built ongoing dialogues with the military of Venezuela, Honduras, Argentina, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Chile and Uruguay. Although many of our efforts are in the early stages of development, the outlook is promising.

The Army Reserve is doing its part to support the rules of law with respect to human rights and encourage military subordination to democratically elected civilian leadership. Our soldiers not only conduct realistic and challenging training, they help develop democratic institutions. ★

From World War II to Haiti

Civil Affairs rebuilds war-ravaged nations. Eli Nobleman tells his story.

By Gerard Healy

Outside a conference room a small group of Army colonels and senior government employees listen closely to the man near the photographic displays.

He is five-feet-eight-inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. His voice is low, causing the group to stand close; their heads leaning forward. On his right lapel is a Legion of Merit medal. On his left lapel is a pin declaring the 50th Anniversary of World War II.

It was during World War II that the speaker, Eli Nobleman, set up the police forces that sought out criminals, prosecuted violators and as a judge, decreed sentences. He restructured Bavaria's judicial system; no small responsibility for a recently commissioned Army officer.

Nobleman's voice alternates tones, accents and languages —dramatically serious in German, then whimsical in a curt imitation of British cockney. But throughout his accounts, the last remaining founding father of the Civil Affairs Association is meticulous. Specific dates of various events and the full names of defendants sentenced more than 50 years ago take only seconds to recall.

He recounted some of his experiences as a draftee and one of the first members of the Army's Military Government group, a precursor to today's Civil Affairs branch.

Armed with a basic law degree and one in advanced legal studies, he reported for duty on Dec. 7, 1942, in Long Island, N.Y.

He remembered trying to convince two sergeants that his law degrees were legitimate and he really did speak fluent German. One asked him to say something in German, the native language of his mother.

"It was right out of Beetle Bailey," said Nobleman. "I said a few things in German and the one sergeant looked at the other and said, 'I don't know no German, but that doesn't sound like German to me." Within days, Pvt. Nobleman was on a train headed for basic training.

Later, Nobleman was re-evaluated and told of an emerging Army branch at the Citadel. Some of his classmates went to the Office of Strategic Services, the predecessor to today's CIA. He and others ended up in the new Military Government specialty.

"We landed in Liverpool, England on Good Friday, 1944. There was rubble all over the place," he recalled. Scotland Yard gave the Military Government soldiers additional instructions on public safety and public security. Members of the OSS provided the group with black lists (lists of known Nazi officials) and white lists (lists of trusted citizens) in the countries where the soldiers would deploy. Together, the two groups also developed area country studies.

During the combat phase of the war, the soldiers' missions included the quick restoration of law and order, the temporary appointment of local citizens to government positions and arresting known Nazi officials. Each nine-man military government team then moved forward to new towns.

The post-war mission of the soldiers was to replace or rebuild the government functions of German communities — functions which were either completely destroyed or rendered ineffective in the war.

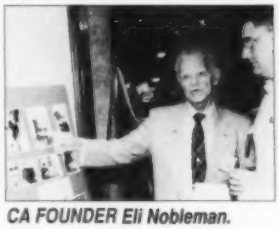
"That ought to give you an idea of how confident we were back then," pointed out Nobleman with a hint of pride in his voice. "We hadn't even got to Germany yet and we were working out the post-war plans."

By August 1944, Nobleman was in Germany. The first order of business was to register everyone in the town. "Whenever a commander takes control of an area, he becomes responsible for the health and welfare of those citizens and for law and order," said Nobleman. "We took those responsibilities over for the commander."

One of Nobleman's most prominent memories of Germany was the noise of Allied planes overhead.

"There would be five, six, seven hundred planes going overhead for the bombings. The noise was deafening," he recalled. And in the towns, registration would begin. "The mayor, police chief, school superintendent—little by little, we would get everyone." Later, information provided by the mayor, citizens of the town or intelligence sources revealed the identity of some officials who had willingly and actively supported the Nazi government.

Then, there was logistics work to be done. The team determined if food needed to be brought into the town, and would coordinate repairs for the electrical and water systems.



CA FOUNDER Eli Nobleman.

"We ran into some problems along the way," said Nobleman, hesitating slightly, "mainly Germans."

One such problem occurred shortly after the Battle of the Bulge, when Nobleman was conducting an agricultural survey. He was banging on the door of a house in a German valley. A woman came to the window and kept pointing upward. On top of one of the hills was a German mortar battery. "We got out of there fast," said Nobleman.

He was eventually assigned to Bavaria, where he helped establish a police academy and police force. He also oversaw the discharge of prisoners, rehabilitated the Bavarian court system and became the Chief of the Military Government Courts for the State of Bavaria, the largest of the three West German states.

As a second lieutenant filling a lieutenant colonel's position, Nobleman realized his primary problem was a lack of legal personnel to serve as lawyers and judges, so he borrowed an idea from early American legal history. He established traveling field legal teams. As circuit court judges once did, his new teams traveled around the state of Bavaria trying criminal cases.

After returning from Europe in 1947, Capt. Nobleman formed the Military Government Association, later renamed the Civil Affairs Association. Today the membership of that national association totals more than 2,000.

The Army Reserve provides 85 percent of today's Civil Affairs specialists. ★

We're cookin' now!

EATING WHAT THEY'VE LEARNED to cook, 1154th U.S. Army Reserve Forces School students chow down at Range 42 in Fort. Lee, Va.

The old pot-bellied cook with a dangling cigarette has been replaced by highly trained professionals - who know how to cook!

By SSgt. Jim Bolton

Traditionally, when soldiers think of Army cooks in a field environment, they envision greasy spoons and mystery meat. But cooks have come a long way through automation, standardized recipe cards and a desire to prepare nutritious, eye appealing food in sanitary conditions.

"Technology has come a long way," said MSgt. Vito Rocco, a food service instructor with the 1154th U.S. Army Reserve Forces School, Fort Totten, N.Y. "The emphasis, however, is on sanitation, eye appeal, product quality and consumer satisfaction."

"The equipment cooks use hasn't changed much," said SFC Michael H. Watson. "But the use of it has. More emphasis is placed on storage of perishable and non-perishable food, equipment cleaning during and after a field exercise and serving temperatures."

Another big change taking place is how cooks are viewed in the Army.

According to Watson, the old image of the potbellied cook with a cigarette hanging out of his mouth has been gone for a long time. "Cooksare now armed with a tremendous knowledge of their jobs, food preparation and self-esteem."

"The military runs on fuel and food. Without cooks, no one goes anywhere," said MSgt. Joseph Billone, an 1154th instructor.

"Units that have many cooks can prepare for a field exercise much easier, however much of the work is done by a small group of cooks during their free time," said Billone. "The prep includes getting ready to cook and prepping for inspections. Cooks are in a group by themselves, they really try their best."

The biggest challenge for a cook, according to Watson, is learning to work in the field. And field training places cooks in probably the most difficult area in which to work. Immersion heaters for water, M2 burners for cooking, MKT's (mobile kitchen trailers) and other equipment are the tools of their trade.

Cooking in the field requires teams to pick a field site, make sure it is up to standards and meet the unit's needs, and digging in and setting up the equipment. This type of work is done long before anyone starts to cook.

Watson shared some advice for future cooks. "As a whole, the job consists of long, hard hours, but it gives soldiers a chance to broaden their education for work in the civilian field."

"There will always be room for more good cooks in the world," he said with a smile. ★

STUDENTS CHECK WATER LINES before cleaning up pots, pans and immersion heaters.

SOLDIERS LINE UP for chow outside an MKT, or Mobile Kitchen Trailer, which serves as kitchen and serving area in a field environment.

What in the Blaz

es!

Aviators carry thousands of gallons of water to battle Pacific Northwest forest fires.

Story by 1st. Lt. John Klinkam
Photos by Pam Briola

Army Reserve aviators formed an aerial bucket brigade last August, dumping thousands of gallons of water from helicopters onto fires that consumed over 10,000 acres of forest.

More than two dozen soldiers of A Co., 6th Battalion, 158th Aviation Regiment headquartered at Paine Field in Everett, Wash., deployed Aug. 7 to battle the Copper Butte forest fire in the northeastern corner of Washington state.

Within 24 hours of notification, three CH-47D "Chinook" medium-lift helicopters, support personnel and equipment were enroute to help contain the advancing blaze. The mission was the first of its kind for the 158th Aviation Regiment, who received the short-notice call to support the fire fighting efforts.

"We are in the attack business now – attacking forest fires," said Maj. Mark Silverstein, A Co. commander. Silverstein emphasized that the Chinook, not considered an attack helicopter, is aptly suited for the role of forest fire suppression duties.

"It is a unique mission for the Army Reserve," said Silverstein. "Being the only CH-47 unit in the Pacific Northwest, I see this as becoming a more frequent mission. I expect to do more missions of the same type. We can do just about everything."

The Chinook, distinguished by its twin-rotor design, has the capacity for lifting loads in excess of 17 tons and is also capable of landing on water. Army Reserve CH-47D pilots and crews regularly train for similar missions by lifting heavy objects from cables suspended beneath the aircraft.

Forest fire fighting operations are coordinated under the operational control of the National Interagency Fire Center based in Boise, Idaho. More than 900 persons from agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, Parks Department, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs teamed together with the Army Reservists to battle the blaze.

In a highly skillful maneuver, aviators from the 158th Aviation Regiment dip a 1,000 gallon bucket into the water of a high mountain lake, lift it, and transport it to the raging forest fire. After most of the fire was contained, the Chinooks moved firefighters across mountains to battle small pockets of fire.

The pilots and onboard flight engineers worked as a team, scooping water from a nearby lake with a 1,000 gallon bucket suspended from a 60-foot cable. They then flew to the hottest spots of the fire and dropped the water like a bomb on top of the flames.

"It pushes the envelope of our collective and individual capabilities," said Capt. Michelle Barlean, Army liaison officer with NIFC. Barlean, a CH-47 pilot, was reunited with her unit by happenstance at the Copper Butte blaze.

The blaze, sparked by lightning strikes in late July, has cost more than $4 million to battle. About 30 percent of that was spent to finance fire suppression aircraft, said Barbara Kennedy, Forest Service information officer.

Three days into the mission more than 70 percent of the Copper Butte fire was contained, and the mission for the CH-47s changed from "flying bucket" to fire fighter transport. Fire crews traversed the difficult slopes of the Kettle Mountains battling the blaze in 20-person teams. To increase safety, save time and improve overall efficiency, the teams were deployed from "spike camps," or forward support bases, in the hills.

The CH-47s were large enough to carry entire fire crew teams to the spike camps. The teams arrived quickly and rested, ready to battle the fire's hot spots during the final mopping up operations.

The aviators all volunteered for the mission. "We are performing a public service here," said CWO3 Keith Potter, a CH-47 pilot. "We are dousing fires, saving property and protecting lives."

As the Copper Butte fire reached containment, the aviators moved to Joseph State Airport in Oregon to begin bucket operations on the Snake River fire in Idaho. Later, when high winds kicked up the huge Tyee fire near Entiat, Wash., Chinooks were sent to join the battle at that fire. ★

Last ship unloaded

Restore Hope's cargo comes home

By Maj. Robert Savarese

The 1174th Transportation Terminal Battalion, Fort Totten, N.Y., rolled into the port of Savannah, Ga., to discharge the last ship returning military cargo from Somalia.

The voyage of the *MV American Condor* from Mogadishu to Savannah marked the end of Operation Restore Hope in Somalia.

The *Condor* slipped into its berth with 300 pieces of cargo on board, including Ml tanks, Bradley fighting vehicles, containerized cargo and a variety of support vehicles and equipment.

The entire offload was done the following day, and involved the simultaneous lift off of cargo by crane while vehicles rolled off the ship's stern ramp. Priority equipment and ammunition were offloaded, documented and on their way to home units within hours after touching down on the pier.

"Today's operation is our moment of truth, our final exam," remarked Lt. Col. Eugene Morgan, operations chief. "The fact that the discharge was accomplished on time without incident is a tribute to our soldiers' serious approach to training."

SOLDIERS SCAN key data about an M1 tank.

The operation also provided hands on training for unit members taking part in an actual vessel discharge for the first time.

"Do it right first and avoid correcting mistakes later. That's my motto," remarked Pvt. Michael Gaydos, who had joined the unit a month earlier and was now busy at work preparing government bills of lading.

"My training prepared me well for this assignment," remarked Sgt. Bryan Wilson. "Still, nothing beats the real thing to put it all in perspective." As he spoke, Wilson directed the steady stream of vehicles heading down the ship's ramp and on to assigned positions in the staging area.

Following the vessel offload, the equipment was sent home to units by rail, convoy and commercial truck. ★

Natick scientists train as soldiers

Engineers and technicians evaluate the equipment they design by soldiering with it.

By Susan Aninger and Harvey Keene

It is ten degrees below zero. Hundreds of feet above camp, you hang on an ice covered cliff by the spikes on your feet and ice axes in your hands. The rest of the party progresses slowly behind you, waiting for you to lead the way. You have no choice but to reach the top of the mountain or your mission will fail.

This could be a group of soldiers struggling to accomplish a covert mission on the summit of the highest mountain in the world. Instead, it's a mountain warfare school in Smugglers Notch, Vermont.

Twelve people from the U.S. Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center, five military and seven civilian, volunteered to participate in this intensive, often grueling training, as part of the Natick Labs' Scientists and Engineers Field Experience with Soldiers (SEFEWS) program.

"The SEFEWS experience gets our project officers out to the field where they can better understand how their work impacts the soldier. It gives scientists, engineers, and researchers a chance to experience first hand what it's like to be a soldier. Understanding our customer is key to successful R&D," said Capt. Al Borgardts, SEFEWS project officer.

The course is physically and mentally challenging. Key training objectives are knot tying, fixed ropes, rappelling, ice climbing, mountain navigation, route planning, survival skills, crevasse rescue and cross country snow movement using skis, crampons and snow shoes. The training culminated in a 72-hour cold weather field training exercise.

"Pulling the Ahkio sled, setting up the 10-man tents, and making sure the Yukon stove is working properly are some of the skills we learned back in the comfort of the classroom and barracks area. Using these skills during the three-day exercise showed that this training doesn't always go as smoothly in the real world environment," said Richard Landry, a civilian employee from Natick's mobility directorate.

The SEFEWS program is designed to bring scientists and engineers into the field to promote discussion between developers and soldiers, helping scientists and engineers understand what items are needed and how the equipment that they have designed is incorporated into a soldier's mission .

"Natick participants left with an increased respect for soldiers, and for the jobs they have to do," said Landry. ★

MOUNTAIN WARFARE school participants move out on cross country skis with their cold weather gear and equipment.

People

Sleeting with the enemy

A blast of freezing air hit **CWO3 Laura Burhans** as she stepped out of the Aeroflot jet onto the tarmac at Khabarovsk in the Russian Far East. It was 0200, and the temperature was 30 degrees below zero. Nine officers representing U.S. Pacific Command had come to the frozen city for the second meeting of a colonel-level working group. Burhans was the interpreter.

The purpose of the group's visit was to coordinate military contacts at unit level and foster mutual trust and understanding between future senior leaders of the two powerful armed forces in the Pacific.

During the visit, Russian soldiers demonstrated the weaponry of a Motorized Rifle Regiment, and the Americans fired the regiment's weapons. The midday temperature on the range was -30 degrees with a 20 knot wind.

Army Reserve translator Burhans with Russian and American officers.

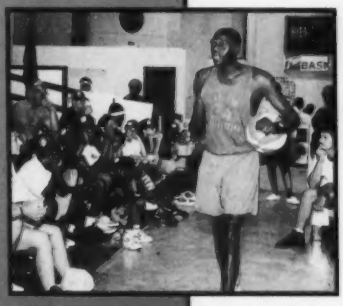
"We were dressed in the Russian army winter uniform," said Burhans, a linguist assigned to CINCPAC in Honolulu, "complete with foot wraps, fur boots and winter hats. They don't come in small sizes, and I found myself virtually unable to move." Their fingers blistered where they had removed their gloves to fire the small arms.

"We were treated as honored guests at every installation we visited," said Burhans. "Since there are virtually no women in the Russian armed forces, they were intensely curious about me."

Getting on the ball, not drugs

Harlem Globetrotter **Michael Douglas,** whose motto is "Get on the ball and not on drugs," spoke to more than 150 children about the importance of believing in themselves and staying drug free during the 81st ARCOM's second Camp Wildcat.

"I promise you, if you work hard and believe in yourself and apply what you know, you can become successful," said Douglas. He told the campers a lot of success depends on luck.



Harlem Globetrotter Michael Douglas tells "campers" to stay away from drugs.

"Luck occurs when preparation and opportunity meet, so always be prepared. You never know when your lucky day will come, and you have to be prepared," he said.

After a question and answer session, Douglas got the children on the basketball court and showed them some basketball basics. The campers learned dribbling, and various passing techniques. Douglas held three one-day sessions.

The camp had a 91-member staff, to include 13 drug education personnel. Other staff included military police from the 320th Military Police Company, St. Petersburg, Fla. who were responsible for safety, arts and crafts, and athletics, and medical personnel from the 3344th U.S. Army Hospital in Tampa, Fla. The week-long camp concentrated on convincing children to say "no" to drugs.

Korean vet still serves

His fellow soldiers call him "Pappy" out of respect for his age, experience and longevity. **MSgt. Richard Redner** is one of the few remaining veterans of the Korean conflict who still serve in uniform today.

MSgt. "Pappy" Redner kneels next to his Korean Vet license plate.

In 1949 Redner enlisted in the Minnesota National Guard shortly after his 15th birthday. He joined the Navy at 17 and was shipped to Korea. Twenty-two years after leaving the Navy in 1956, he joined the 88th Army Reserve Command.

"I had to go through basic training three times," said Redner, who today is planning next year's Fuertes Caminos exercise in Guatemala. Although he retires this year, Redner will remain active in the VFW and American Legion.

Memories of the "Lightning"

Hanging in a closet is a mothballed dress uniform with technical sergeant stripes, First Army, and 78th Division insignia on the shoulders. It is the uniform once worn by Felix J. Ferrante.

He was born on St. Patrick's Day—but even the luck of the Irish couldn't stop the events that were about to unfold in his life.

He was 24 on April 4, 1942, the day he

FERRANTE LATHERS UP to shave a fellow member of his squad.

was inducted into the Army in Plainfield, N.J. He took basic training at Fort Dix, N.J., and went on to Fort Bragg, N.C., for a four-month stint of artillery basic training.

Ferrante, nicknamed Pat, had never been away from home before and said the training was grueling, tough and exhausting.

"It was exciting," he said, recounting his time learning to be a soldier. "But being shipped off to war never entered my mind."

In July 1942, Ferrante was transferred to the 78th Division (now the 78th Division (Exercise) Edison, N.J.), and sailed to the battlefields of Europe.

With the famed "Lightning" Division, Ferrante and his fellow soldiers fought through France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany; a string of battles that gave him vivid memories.

The division moved across northern France from the beach at Le Havre, France into Hoesselt, Belgium. There, soldiers honed their fighting skills until December 13, 1944. Then the 78th went into combat operations and spent the weeks before Christmas supporting the 9th Infantry on the right flank and the 102nd Cavalry on the left.

"We were catching it day and night from the Jerries, with bombardments from Stuka dive bombers, attack planes and the dreaded "buzz" bombs," said Ferrante, now division artillery sergeant major.

"We stood in line for reveille when a buzz bomb suddenly caused the battery formation to disperse in 'Keystone Cops' fashion and dive for shelter," Ferrante said. "The bomb's engine stalled overhead and glided into the post office, demolishing it and killing several people."

"In spite of some setbacks and heavy losses in men and materiel, the 78th resumed the offensive, capturing the strategic Schwammanuel dams, key to the Ruhr valley and the Cologne plain.

The offensive led to the banks of the Rhine, where the 78th became the first infantry division to cross the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, which solidified the east bank of the river. "A short time after the bridge was captured, our advance party was ordered to cross the unstable span in a jeep. We had to lay railroad ties alongside the tracks so the vehicles could negotiate the bridge. But weakened by the incessant bombing, it finally collapsed into the Rhine on March 17, 1945, my birthday."

Ferrante remembers the holidays in the battle areas as very somber and reflective. Christmas and New Year's were tremendously significant, he said, not only in the religious aspect, "but in the emptiness and inward concern that this may well be your last holiday on earth. It crossed our minds many times. It sure did matter to all of the men in my unit to survive and end all the bloodshed."

Another keepsake, tucked not in a closet or drawer but in memory,was the recollection of an incident that occurred during the heat of the Battle of the Bulge.

"There were hundreds of casualties and our graves registration teams were removing the fallen bodies to collection areas," he said. "One of these areas was a churchyard filled with lifeless bodies. One was atop other bodies, with his frozen left arm pointing skyward. Someone in our unit placed a small American flag securely in his hand and it waved in the breeze very touchingly. This one incident has remained with me, and it has instilled an inwardly strong feeling of patriotism and love of country."

DAMAGED BRIDGES across Germany made the 78th Infantry Division's crossing of the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen key to an earlier Allied victory in Europe.

Ferrante tells this story to his grandchildren, and makes it clear that, "war is hell and the defense of America depends upon our country being prepared for any eventuality in the defense of freedom." ★

By Spec. Ellen Gunst and Capt. Mary Ann Baldauf

MAILCALL

From the Editor.

YOU MAY HAVE NOTICED THAT the Summer issue of *Army Reserve* reached your doorstep well into the Fall season, forcing this issue to be a bit late as well. The Government Printing Office awarded our annual contract to a new printer who employed three medieval monks to hand copy all 650,000 copies. At least that's what it seemed like, since they took three full months to complete a simple, three-week printing job.

Thankfully, we got them fired. I'm hopeful the magazine will be sent to you on schedule from now on.

Lt.Col. Jim Nielsen
Editor, Army Reserve Magazine

Where's my magazine?

I AM A RETIRED RESERVIST, NOT yet age 60, and have enjoyed reading *Army Reserve*. I recently moved, and I notified ARPERCEN of my address change. The last issue I received was the Fall 1993 issue.

I'm writing to try to find out why I have not received any issues since then.

SFC (Ret) Paul Calhoun,
Aurora, Ill.

If you move, the ONLY way your magazine address can be changed is by notifying ARPERCEN. We get our mailing labels directly from them, and don't maintain a separate mailing list.

Unfortunately, as a retiree you are no longer eligible to receive Army Reserve for free. (Our mailing list would grow into the millions.) But if you'd like to keep receiving the magazine, you can subscribe for $5.00 a year. Read the small print in the lower left corner of page four to find how to start your subscription.

It's more than a contest.

I WAS NOT SURPRISED TO READ Staff Sergeant Maxwell's comments [Spring 1994] on the interest shown by his chain of command. In my opinion, many commands look upon the Supply Excellence Awards program as more of a distraction from normal duties, rather than an incentive for superior units to achieve the recognition they deserve.

We all know that the supply room in an Army Reserve unit is not staffed as fully as an active Army unit. So the ultimate responsibility for preparation fall on the AGR supply sergeant.

If a unit is not well prepared upon receipt of the current year's competition, it will be very difficult, but not impossible to submit a competitive packet. Training assemblies, preparation for AT, special exercises, and day-to-day operations take all the time a supply sergeant has. But if a unit can't compete this year, get a copy of the guidelines anyway, and lay the ground work for next year.

The Supply Excellence Award Program is more than just a contest for supply personnel. If a unit is ready to compete (and win), then it also probably ready logistically to mobilize.

MSgt. Stephen R. Oles
Sharpsburg, Ga.

Benefits for survivors.

WHEN I RECEIVED MY "20-YEAR-Letter" I also received a Survivor Benefit Plan Election Certificate. The form discloses the cost of the coverage and the gross annuity, but it does not provide other details, such as a significant reduction for a surviving spouse at age 62. Moreover, the form states that this is an irrevocable decision.

After some research I'd like to revoke my decision, since my circumstances have changed. How can I resolve this problem?

Lt.Col. Francis Fernandez
San Ramon, Calif.

I recommend calling the Survivor Benefits office at ARPERCEN. Their number is (800) 325-8311, extension 5078.

The reduction you mention reflects annuity payments under the Reserve (Two-Tiered) System. Following a soldier's death, the beneficiary receives 55 percent of the base amount of pay before age 62, and 35 percent at age 62.

Although your decision is irrevocable, you can change or correct your SBP election due to divorce or the death of your spouse. You also have the right to appeal to the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Program Board for permission to change your decision.

The SBP program may be valuable for those soldiers who seek to provide their spouse and/or children with a degree of security. Check ARPERCEN Pamphlet 135-2 "Handbook on Retirement Services" for the details.

Gray Area benefits.

I AM A 40-YEAR OLD RETIRED Reservist. Would you explain exactly what the Gray Area benefits are?

Bonita J. Isom
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

A 'gray-area' retiree is a reservist who is eligibile for retired pay at age 60, but is not yet 60 years old. You have unlimited use of Post Exchange and Morale, Welfare and Recreational (MWR) facilities, and limited Commissary privileges. The limited commissary benefits allows you 12 days of visits each year, with a valid ID card and a Commissary Privilege Card (DD Form 2529).

Gray area retirees are eligible to participate in the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan and Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Program. You may fly on a 'Space-A' basis within the continental United States and to Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on military or military-controlled aircraft. You may also wear your uniform on appropriate occasions and may make purchases from clothing sales stores.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

Army Shorts

WOMEN'S UNIFORM CHANGES IN THE WORKS

Female soldiers who are not satisfied with the fit and appearance of the women's service uniform will soon see some changes for the better.

Women can expect to see a more comfortable blouse, designed to be worn tucked inside the new slacks and skirt. The new blouse will be a standard issue item for recruits and added to the soldier's clothing bag.

Women who prefer not to wear shirts tucked in can choose a new optional-purchase overblouse which can be worn as an outer garment with the pants and skirt.

A new style of slacks that officials say "creates a more feminine, tailored look," will also be available. Another feature for the new slacks is the black belt with gold buckle, and belt loops. Whether the women will use the men's belt or adopt a thinner belt is still under evaluation, officials say.

A new more feminine-looking oxford shoe which is reportedly as comfortable as any sports shoe — yet as durable as the current oxford — was also adopted. New designs for the skirt, purse and service maternity uniform are also under evaluation, officials say.

NEW MILITARY CLOTHING CATALOG AVAILABLE

The newly revised Army and Air Force Exchange Service Military Clothing Catalog is now available. The free mail order catalog offers dress, service, and battle dress uniforms, as well as boots, shoes, shirts, insignia, and other accessories.

The catalogs provide a necessary service to Army Reserve and active duty soldiers stationed far from an exchange. A new toll-free ordering service provides added convenience.

To request a catalog, soldiers can call (800) 618-1508, or write Fort Sam Houston MCSS Catalog Center, Building 4188, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234.

ROA MIDWINTER CONFERENCE

The Reserve Officers Association (ROA) will hold its annual Midwinter Conference and Exposition at the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel, 1919 Connecticut Avenue N.W., from January 23-25, 1995.

Army Reservists are encouraged to visit the ARPERCEN display to verify their points or check their official records. There is no cost to visit the exhibit hall where all displays and exhibits will be located. For information call (202) 479-2200.

BARATZ APPEARS ON PUBLIC TV

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, the Chief, Army Reserve appears on the television program "America's Army" to discuss important issues and challenges facing the Army Reserve. Hosted by former ABC correspondent Sander Vanocur, this Association of the United States Army program addresses subjects of concern to national security and the American people.

The show is scheduled to be broadcast on many public television outlets in November, 1994. Call your local PBS affiliate for show date and time. For additional information call Sandee Daugherty at (703) 841-4300.

UKRAINIANS VISIT ARPERCEN

The U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo. recently hosted the Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Defense and members of his Defense Department staff.

The Ukrainians are interested in establishing an army reserve component similar in structure and organization to the United States Army Reserve.

The visit was part of the military-to-military exchange program.

AGR SEPARATION INCENTIVES ANNOUNCED

The Voluntary Separation Incentives Program for AGR officers and NCOs have been announced, with the goal of separating approximately 200 officers and NCOs this fiscal year. AGR soldiers have been offered early retirement, a one-time cash payment or a long-term annuity payment to encourage voluntary release from active federal service.

"Them buttons wuz shot off when I took this town, Sir."

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

Army Shorts

VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL ESTABLISHED

Members of the Armed Services, including Army Reservists, who subsequent to Dec. 31, 1992 performed outstanding volunteer service of a sustained, direct and consequential nature, now qualify for a newly established Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

CIOR ATHLETES SOUGHT FOR ROME IN 1995

The United States Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) military competition team is seeking new members to compete in Rome, Italy during the period July 15 - 22, 1995.

The CIOR competition includes rifle and pistol marksmanship utilizing the host country's weapons, land and water obstacle courses and land navigation.

To try out for a position on the U.S. team, applicants must meet the following minimum standards:

Event	Male	Female
•5-mile run	32:00	37:30
•800-meter run	2:30	3:00
•50-meter swim	:35	:40
•Push-ups (2 minutes)	75	50
•Sit-ups (2 minutes)	75	50
•Pull-ups (1 minute)	12	5
•Parallel Bar dips (1 min)	20	NA

In addition to meeting these minimum standards, applicants must be available for training during the period of June 8 - July 22, 1995.

For further information write Lt.Col. J.A. Nealon at HQDA-OCAR, Attn: DAAR-OP-CT, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, or call (703) 696-6204.

ARMY RESERVE CHRISTENS NEW TUGBOAT

The Army Reserve officially christened its second ocean-going tugboat, the *Major General Henry Knox*, in ceremonies this fall at the West Quay Wall of Baltimore's Inner Harbor.

The *Knox*, named after the nation's first Secretary of War, is a "Scott-class" tug assigned to the 949th Transportation Company at Curtis Bay, Md. The 949th represents a third of the U.S. Army's sea-going tug assets.

The 128-foot, 909-ton tugboats provide towing, docking and undocking of large ocean-going vessels, as well as fire-fighting and salvage support services. They operate in direct support of U.S. military forces deployed worldwide. The tugs are capable of transporting barge cranes and ships over extended distances, and can operate for up to 30 days without reprovisioning. The *Knox* has a crew of three deck officers, three engineering officers, nine deck and four engineer enlisted personnel, two cooks, one radio operator and one medic.

Its sister ship, the *Winfield Scott*, was christened and assigned to the 949th in August, 1993.

RETIRED FLAG UNFURLED

Due to popular demand, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service is now offering the new U.S. Army, Retired flag by special order.

Customers who want to order a flag should see a customer service associate at their nearest AAFES exchange to fill out a special order request. The flags cost $43, plus shipping and handling.

The new flag was designed by the Army's Institute of Heraldry. It is green with a yellow border, and has the Army seal in the center. The words "Still Serving" appear above the seal, with "United States Army Retired" below.

NOW YOU CAN SIGN UP FOR SPACE-A TRAVEL FROM YOUR HOME

Soldiers can now sign up for space-available travel by faxing or mailing their travel requests to the locations from which they plan to depart.

Under the new procedures, AGR soldiers and other active-duty members can fax a copy of their leave form, DA Form 31, to the desired aerial port or ports of departure. The fax should be sent on the effective date of leave, because it will establish the basis for the date and time of sign-up.

Soldiers can also mail their requests to the appropriate locations. Requests received through the mail will be stamped with the date and time they are received to show entry on the "Space-A" registry.

In addition to the leave papers, travellers are required to provide the first names of dependents travelling with them. They must also include a statement that required border clearance documents are current, and a list of five country destinations. Travellers are reminded that the fifth destination can be "all" to take advantage of all aircraft.

Active members of the reserve components also must provide a copy of their current DD Form 1853, "Authentication of Reserve Status for Travel Eligibility."

After sign-up, soldiers will remain on the Space-A travel register for 45 days, or until their leave expires.

For more information about Space-A travel, including addresses and fax numbers of Air Mobility Command terminals, call your nearest Air Force passenger service terminal and request AMC Pamphlet 76-4.

NEW TRAINING DEBUTS AT NCO ACADEMIES

The U.S. Sergeants Major Academy has fielded new materials for the Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC).

The new periods of instruction will be implemented at the four USAR NCO academies beginning Apr. 15, 1995. It will include a self-paced, 269-page pre-resident training packet, with test questions at the end of each section. Portions of the packet are testable and well-identified in the new information mapping format. Students must receive the packet 90 days prior to the school start-date.

Guidance on ordering procedures for the packet will be sent to the Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands.

USAR STRENGTH

IRR - 412,235

Selected Reserve
AGR - 12,542
IMA - 13,009
TPU - 234,305

Total: 672,091

As of 1 Oct 94

Camouflaged and ready. An infantryman prepares to move into a training lane to test and improve his combat skills.

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